



SPRING COAT, GOWNS AND EVENING WRAPS.

IN SEPARATE COATS

Varied Styles Shown for Spring Wearing.

MANY CLOTHS USED

LOOSELY FITTING MODELS AND FITTED SHAPES IN VOGUE.

Newest Redingotes Shown in Velvet and a Hint as to Hats.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1905.

The separate coat, whose mission is to adapt itself to several gowns, is always at its best in spring and autumn. Thin cover and thin French cloths are then used with several cuts and fine tailoring, and with a black skirt and hat the sage and brown tints in these accord most stylishly.

Advanced spring styles show no diminution in the prestige of covert cloth as a coat material. In every shade of tan and pale brown and brownish sage are seen loose and half-fitting models, some slightly trimmed and some mannishly plain. With the looser box models sleeves are usually in coat shapes of moderate size, but the new spring sleeve is a vast mutton leg, pleated clumsily at the top. This arm covering, though sitting some, is not successful with all coats. But the increasing bluntness of bodice sleeves makes the upper fullness necessary, and it has the merit of newness. There is only one thing to expect from the present trend of fashion. If bodice sleeves go on growing, coat sleeves must in time spread from shoulder to elbow, as there is a tendency with some of the new sleeves toward the old bottom puff.

Some of the three-quarter tweed coats for

even upon the audacious as to absolute independence of style.

Long Redingotes.

Closely-fitting redingotes, skirt length and three-quarter length, will be seen, as well as fitted and belted jackets, all of these taking the place of the bolero models which have reigned so long. Upon these gowns, too, for which smallish and very jaunty hats will be designed, will be employed the most superb belt effects. Laces in antique patterns will shape cravats and sleeve falks, and many belt fastenings will imitate the beautiful old gem-rimmed canoes worn by our great grandmothers.

A group of rare gown designers, as yet shown only on paper, depict some likely spring elegancies. A redingote gown in black velvet suggests the romantic period when beauty traveled by stage coach in velvet and diamonds. The arrangement of the bodice skirt to the figure, is delightfully unique. With the front of the waist and sleeve bottoms slashed in squares, the waist opens over a blouse of lace tulle. Two palm leaves embroidered in silver and white, below the bust, seem to hold the bodice together. The lining of the coat and skirt, which is trimmed with an embroidery in black chenille, is of pale silver-gray satin.

Perfection of Style.

The effect of the graceful gown is narrow shouldered and sweeping. It hints of a very pretty woman and invincible prowess in a way of coquetry—as well as a fat pocketbook. For, of course, such perfection of style may only be obtained by the richest materials and most finished make.

There are so many recommendations toward velvet as a material for the new redingote costumes that it looks as if this rich texture is to be worn far into the spring. Highly finished French cloth, panne broadcloth and satin are other textures discussed, some of the cloth models showing braids put on in many elaborate ways. A brown cloth gown has bands of pleated taffetas put on in one of the new ways for braid.

In the big gowns made by the bands, button molds, covered with silk, are ornamentally placed.

Contrasts in Fabrics.

A number of the velvet coats will have contrasting skirts of cloth, satin or silk simply trimmed or perfectly plain, while a velvet jacket may be topped by a little coat of ribbed silk or watered poplin. This last old-fashioned texture is to have a distinct revival, though the new forms of

affair of black watered silk poplin, and it is worn with plain black cloth skirt. The shoulders of this emphasize the new shyness, and the scant puff sleeves are put on to make the close forearm portion seem like underleaves.

All indications point toward a revived interest in black, which this winter has been entirely out of vogue. It has been distinctly a color season, and even white needed to be disguised with grayish and cream tinges to pass muster. But now the wheel is to turn and black comes again to the fore, for reports and designs of many of the new garments tell of the inky tinge.

The smartest street gown is to be made of black, high-lustered cloth, which will be worn in many instances with black hats trimmed with white flowers. With gray cloth gowns black hats and girdles will be an elegant feature.

Flowers—artificial and natural—will be worn in the corsage of these beautiful gowns, and a French trick is to tie the pink flowers with matching ribbons, as the violets are tied. Yet not so long ago Paris considered the wearing of flowers in the street as a very outre habit, and a dame or damsel so decked was apt to incur audible comment from the passerby. But then this is not the only American Paris has adopted. In every shop of prominence American merchandise is to be had—shoes, corsets, even gloves and hats!

Paris Far Ahead.

But notwithstanding the superiority of much of our American merchandise, Paris is still far ahead of the country in point of taste. In the matter of hats alone, American millinery has grown to be stunning. But a perfect French hat is something to break the heart with desire. It makes the millinery trade seem a rare and exquisite art, something almost as fine as painting and story writing.

But, to return to the spring subject, all this talk is what the fashion makers propose. Time alone can tell how the fair sex will receive the new styles. The redingote gowns are likely to have an elegant look, but the last snowdrops will see many styles upon an established basis. The redingote gowns are likely to have an elegant look, but the last snowdrops will see many styles upon an established basis.

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HERE IS CHARMING WORK.

Candle Shades That Can Easily Be Made at Home.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Candle shades resembling in character those sold in Japanese shops are now made at home by women with an eye for design and color and fair deftness of hand. The decorative pictures, which are an essential part of these shades, are found in the cheap little Japanese books on crepe paper issued for some years past to meet the demands of persons interested in Japan and its literature. Some of these books are in French and a few are in Japanese, but those seen in this country are usually in English. Whatever the language, the books are illustrated usually in characteristic Japanese fashion, with landscapes innocent of perspective and figures like nothing ever seen on this side of the world.

The maker of such candle shades cuts out little pasteboard frames trapezoidal in form, with the parallel sides slightly curved. Such a frame is laid over one of the colored illustrations in a Japanese book, and just the right figure or bit of landscape is included within the trapezoid. The frame is then blackened with India ink, in order that the picture may be the more accentuated, and the picture itself is strongly pasted on the back of the frame. When five frames have thus been prepared they are pasted together with strips of thin muslin. When the whole is dry the shade is ready to be placed on the little brass carrier that clings the candle. When the candle is lighted the shade has a really jewel-like effect, and if the pictures have been well chosen the decoration has great charm and variety.

Those who make such things must have a quick eye for composition. It often happens that a full-page illustration has a single bit that is suitable for the purpose of the shademaker, and it takes the seeing eye to discover this bit.

Many of the illustrations are useless for the shademaker's purpose, because they are lacking either in strong and harmonious coloring, effective figures or suitable landscape compositions. Sometimes bits of two or more pictures must be put together to give a really good result.

Agreeable effects are obtained by making one shade exclusively of figure pictures, another of landscapes, still another of flowers, beasts, birds or fishes. The intelligent shademaker will reject those pictures that are not characteristically Japanese. Whoever undertakes such work at home is likely to realize that the prices charged for illuminated candle shades in the shops are really not especially high. The work requires taste, patience and skill.

Keeping Household Accounts.

Keeping accounts may be a little troublesome, but it is quite worth while.

Have just one book, rather thick that will do for everything. Turn the front part into a cash account. Open the book out flat, write down your allowance on the left-hand page, and on the right put down what you have paid the butcher, baker, etc.—everything, even to a postage stamp. Then once a week, or oftener, balance. Balancing is not helping you to make money, but it does help you to find out how to get the most for your outlay and how to balance your needs with your income.

HATS FOR SPRING WEAR

The Small Style is Now the Favored One.

THE USE OF BANDEAUX

NO TELLING, HOWEVER, WHEN LARGE SHAPES WILL COME IN.

Some New Models Recently Exhibited in Paris for the Ultra-Fashionable Taste.

From the Millinery Trade Review.

A two-fold tendency to which we drew the reader's special attention some time back has not merely proved a passing whim. We refer to the decrease in the size of hats generally and the lowering of the crown. Just at first the movement made slow progress, but a month since it had made such immense strides that one began to believe that another month's indolence might not be going to set in and big hats return once more to favor. It does not seem that this is at all likely to happen, at least yet awhile, and one cannot pretend to hazard a guess as to what Parisians may be wearing six or eight months hence.

In the meantime persistent rumors are afloat to the effect that only quite small hats will be in favor for the summer months. These arise chiefly among the general public; milliners won't commit themselves so far, and one may say that much smaller hats will be worn. Everything is relative, and even a medium-sized shape is "small" when compared to the ultra-broad brims current at the beginning of the winter.

No Broad Brims.

Among the models prepared for the inspection of buyers the latter do not figure at all. But neither do such Lilliputian hats, toques and capotes as Parisians are wearing at present for evening. Both extremes have been eliminated. For the rest there is a varied selection of sizes, including some moderately large, a great many beneath the medium size, and a turn and black comes again to the fore, for reports and designs of many of the new garments tell of the inky tinge.

The smartest street gown is to be made of black, high-lustered cloth, which will be worn in many instances with black hats trimmed with white flowers. With gray cloth gowns black hats and girdles will be an elegant feature. Flowers—artificial and natural—will be worn in the corsage of these beautiful gowns, and a French trick is to tie the pink flowers with matching ribbons, as the violets are tied. Yet not so long ago Paris considered the wearing of flowers in the street as a very outre habit, and a dame or damsel so decked was apt to incur audible comment from the passerby. But then this is not the only American Paris has adopted. In every shop of prominence American merchandise is to be had—shoes, corsets, even gloves and hats!

Bandeaux on New Hats.

All the new hats are mounted on bandeaux, which are of a very high at the crown and a very low at the sides. The same shape will take upon itself quite a different aspect, according as it is tilted forward by a high bandeau from the left, or mounted on the left. An inch, more or less, of height in the bandeau may also constitute a very decided difference in its effect. The new shapes are mounted on a bandeau, a way as to come forward over the brow, but they do not press down quite so much on the hair as do the old-fashioned running round the front is a decided improvement to this style. No rule is followed with respect to the height of the crown, and a good proportion of it is devoted to the side or back of the bandeau. The single bunch of flowers is placed outside it is quite as often on the right as on the left. Whatever sort of trimming is adopted, it does not add materially to the height of the crown, but when the widest portion of the brim is turned up vertically it will often come three or more inches above the crown. It is invariably the back or left side of the brim that is treated in this manner.

No particular rule is followed with respect to crowns, and they are for the most part rather characterless. Both domed and flat tops are seen, while as to width they vary a good deal without running to extremes either way.

Braids in Spring Hats.

In straw hats and fancy patterns and stripes taking the lead for the present. These braids, however, are often combined with interlaid bands of shirred mousseline or tulle, the material being merely gathered and held in place by the bands of thick lace or embroidery. These braids are for the most part narrow and fine. They are woven without any attempt at pattern, and are more or less transparent. One of their most distinguishing features is their color. Hair braids are shown in a great variety of shades.

Glaze effects are very much to the fore. These are produced by showing two or more colors. The mother-of-pearl combinations show four or five, one usually predominating over the others.

Colors and Combinations in Trimmings. Combinations of colors are also much affected in trimmings. Although half a dozen different colors will frequently be put together on a single hat, the result may be extremely harmonious. We particularly noted a rather small hat, the predominating tone of which is green, trimmed with ribbons of red, blue and white, and a bow of red ribbon velvet.

Dresden Roses Used.

A glaze of mother of pearl shades, with a certain preponderance of cold light blue, was exhibited in another, the two long ostrich tips placed en coup de vent—that is to say, as if blown backward by the wind—were not characteristically Japanese. The hats are decorated with bunches of Dresden roses, the closely crumpled petals of which are shaded with two or three colors. A single one of these bunches will contain roses of five or six different tints.

The two models illustrated are very typical of the new styles. The first is an "Arlequin" shaped hat of warm-colored champagne straw, choux of soft "mi" almost entirely covered with the Dresden roses. The second is a hat of green silk, cache peigne of the same colored green silk. The other is the latest shaped hat crowned flat, entirely composed of small drawn ribbons in rose porcelain. Gold gauze Louis XV bow; wreath of roses in the same tint of pink. Hat very much tilted forward, with very large "cache peignes" of globe-shaped roses.

Fancy Colors in Flowers.

The application of colors other than those natural to the flowers is very much resorted to this season. Lilac is shown in every fashionable tint, plain or glaze. Another flower which lends itself to such treatment is the ten-weeks stock. Forget-me-not is to be had in all shades of blue, as well as its own light blue, and also in vivid green. These and other flowers are shown in great profusion, but roses continue to hold the proud position of prime favorites. There is a tendency not only to produce them in all colors, but also in a variety of strange shapes. I have described some of these. There are also fault-blown roses, the petals of which are almost entirely covered with the Dresden roses. One on one side, instead of in the center.

THE ONSET OF BEAUTY

How to Care for the Hands in Cold Weather.

A WINTER STRUGGLE

BUT LOVELY WOMAN MAY BE SUCCESSFUL AT IT.

A Home Gymnasium Treatment May Cure First Attacks of Rheumatism.

Written for The Evening Star by Katherine Morton.

It is a winter struggle for every woman to keep her hands pretty. Some of you give up in despair and let them grow red and rough, let black cracks appear at the tips of the fingers, let the nails split and nick. If you are past girlhood you often suffer not only from these annoyances, but from aching and stiff fingers as well. If you could only make up your minds that these troubles need not be, and that no remedy is a failure because it does not cure in one night, in one week even, you would pass the winter much more comfortably.

Exercise alone will not always cure a case of acute rheumatism, but it has been known to do so. It is quite enough to nip a mild case in the bud. If your wrists and fingers begin to ache and lose their suppleness, don't waste a minute in getting to work at the matter. Take five, ten, even fifteen minutes three times a day to put your hands through a little course of home gymnastics work and you will be repaid for the effort ten times over.

First and foremost as your aids in this work stand Indian clubs. Extensive work with clubs is of benefit to the entire body, but the mere wrist work is all that you need for your hands. Purchase a light pair of clubs, take lessons in the art of swinging them from an instructor or a book; then persist in the effort. Those who do not will fairly creak at first like a rusty hinge, but they will soon grow supple. No matter how difficult the swinging is for you, force them into it, gently at first, then more vigorously. Modern physicians never allow a rheumatic patient to go without exercise. Just as walking and gymnastic dancing are good for rheumatic legs, so this work is good for the hands.

There are other movements besides those with the clubs. Piano practicing is good; the more rapid the better. Close and open the fists rapidly. Do this first with the forearms resting on the hips, then with the arms extended forward horizontally. Stretch the fingers with force at opening; close very tightly.

The Wrist Muscles.

Lay the hands upon the chest, elbows drawn against the sides. Throw out the right hand, return it to chest. When it returns to chest the left should be thrown outward, and so on, as the picture shows. Continue rapidly, shaking or flapping the hands from side to side. You will notice how the wrist muscles are worked by this.

At the end of the bedtime exercise give the hands a vigorous rubbing with alcohol or spirits of camphor. Now, as to the grooming of the hand beautiful! Probably I sound like a brute when I say wash the hands a great deal, but I mean it. Wash them with cold water. You cherish a false notion if you believe the cold water chaps your hands. On the contrary, it prevents the wind and cold air from chapping them, and they should always be rinsed in it the last thing before going out of doors.

Get cold water will not thoroughly cleanse grimy hands. For these use warm water, a bowl full of it, and plenty of soap. Castile is always a safe standby, but some find that vasoline soap or glycerine soap are more healing.

Plunge the hands into the water, rub a bar of soap over the cake, and scrub. Wet the nail brush, pass it over the soap

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rounded by hot water, adding one ounce myrrh while the wax is hot, beating and adding four ounces honey and six ounces rose water. Mix thoroughly and add glycerine gradually until you have a paste thick enough to spread.

You may not need any of these creams if you will use cornmeal, bran or oatmeal when washing the hands. When they are wet with soapy water rub the meal over them and rinse thoroughly.

The popular short-wristed gloves are a great cause of chapped wrists. Even though you use a muff, there is bound to be a strip of the wrist exposed to the air. Be sensible and buy longer gloves for this season.

If your nails become brittle and break in cold weather, rub a bit of vasoline over them every night. Rub it well into the skin at the edge of the nail where hard lumps like tiny corns sometimes appear.

The Rubbing Down.

The emery board is absolutely necessary all the year round to the woman who insists upon having a neat hair, but never as much so as in winter, for then the skin becomes rough and must be rubbed down—that is, of course, the skin near the nail. The newest emery board is twice as long as the old one and tapers somewhat toward one end, so being more convenient when it must be worked into difficult places. Be very careful in using your buff or cold weather. The least roughness in handling it will produce white spots on the nail's surface, which should be a rosy pink. Avoid letting your hands become very cold. After they have become swollen and aching from exposure it is hard to bring them back to prettiness. It is rather late in the season to give you this warning, but

DON'T BE AN OLD YOUNG WOMAN

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finishing effects. Quills, particularly those of the Argus and other of the pheasant family of birds, and wings, appear on hats designed for less or more utility; owls' heads have been again brought forward by the dictum of the mode for headwear adornment, and the plume of the egret continues to be the requirement of the writers of styles in millinery, for the trimming of the small bonnets.

Ribbons as Trimmings for Summer Hats.

Ribbons enter into the trimming of most of the spring models, as they have done this winter, only they are treated in a somewhat different way. The heavy quillings and shirred tuckings have gone out of fashion



and scrub the nails and tips of the fingers. Next rinse the hands in clean warm water. If you are going out in the cold, put on cold water, but this is not necessary if the scrubbing takes place at bedtime.

Do Not Use Acids.

During the winter months you may have to forego lemon juice or nail bleach to remove the dark stains about the nails. These acids are effective, but they encourage the skin to crack and sometimes cause more harm than good. What is one man's meat is another's poison; you must experiment and so discover what is best in your individual case. Without them you will be obliged to work the stains out with me soap and water and the brush; sometimes the hands will require a soaking in soapy water.

But once or twice a day is quite often enough for the warm scrub, and the intermediate washings should be cold. The use of some emollient is necessary in cold weather; it not only helps chapping and keeps the skin white, but it prevents those ugly dark cracks that appear at the tips of the fingers.

Camphor is extremely healing, and for a severe case of chapping nothing is so good as camphor cream. Make it by melting together two ounces each of white wax, spermaceti and sweet almond oil. When melted add one ounce of shaved camphor gum; keep the whole over a low fire until the camphor is dissolved; then remove and stir as long as it is soft enough.

This is not the best lotion for daily use. Many honey and almond creams or cucumber creams sold by reliable druggists are really healing and softening to the skin, and can be applied every night before retiring. A dainty and simple one is made by melting together two ounces sweet almond oil and one ounce white wax. Remove from the stove, beat until cool, adding during the process three drops atar of rose.

Wear Gloves to Bed.

If you will rub this well into the skin, then put on a pair of loose gloves and sleep in them, you will find the hands white and satiny in the morning. Another delightful paste to be rubbed upon the hands before putting on the gloves is made by melting two ounces yellow wax in a vessel sur-

there may be some nipping days yet, so beware.

Useful Suggestions.

The use of the galvanic battery for an injury to the nerves is one thing and for simple nervousness another. Nervousness is a symptom of some deranged condition, either physical or mental. Go to the root of the matter instead of treating the symptom with electricity. You may be living unwholesomely, not getting enough outdoor exercise, sleep and so on. Walk or play some outdoor game until you are tired; this cures many a case. If your case is serious, consult a skilled masseuse. Massage and the rest cure are far superior to any other treatment for acute nervousness.

Use the following depilatory for hair on the face and let your druggist prepare it for you: Twenty grammes sulphhydrate of quicklime, made by passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through a thick layer of quicklime, saturating the lime; ten grammes pulverized starch; ten grammes glycerine; starch, ten drops essence of lemon. Apply lightly to the hairy part; leave it on half an hour; wash off with warm water and apply cold cream. If the hair does not come out the half hour is up, wash it off then. Keep the preparation away from the children's reach, as it is poisonous.

For blackheads and large pores: Scrub the face every night with hot water, castile soap and a camel's hair brush. Use above depilatory.

Ostrich Trimmings in Spring Millinery

From the Millinery Trade Review. Ostrich plumes are retaining the hold for the rich effects of headwear decoration accorded them from the time they were first plucked from the bird in Africa to find a place on the hat in Europe. Thus far, as garish as the new French models, they are used demiglow, mostly in couples, and to sweep around the left side of the crowns of hats. Paradise bird plumes, disposed in like manner as the ostrich plumes, trim some of the more elegant of the new imported hats; and marabout plumes are retaining their latterly regained favor for dainty gar-

with the high crowns, and instead we have ribbons twisted carefully round and tied in a simple bow on one side or else made up into little tied knots. There are, however, medium and rather narrow widths are most in demand.

All the new ribbons have an edging, and they are, moreover, a little firmer in texture than those that have latterly been the fashion. I have noted that satin ribbons are little used—rather thick makes of taffeta and faille, and now and again milliners, not forgetting ribbon velvet and fawn ribbons with small pompadour designs, and shaded varieties.

Very pretty small hats and toques made for present wear are covered entirely with narrow ribbons shirred into ruffles by the little tied knots. The new ribbon has appeared which has three thicknesses, each of a different shade, all of which are held together by a single border, so that when drawn they compose a triple ruffle. The same ribbon in rather wide widths makes up into rosettes, and it is in this form that it will be most in demand for trimming spring hats.

Rare Lace.

Lace undoubtedly occupies a warmer corner in the heart of many women than the collection forms the hobby of many well-known society leaders. Englishwomen of the nobility have rare collections. The Marchioness of Granby, for instance, who favors the quaint and barbaric type of jewel rather than that in modern setting, has a wonderful collection of lace, acquiring many rare specimens when on her travels, both at home and abroad. Lady Waterford, too, owns a large collection of lace. The Marchioness of Granby, for instance, who favors the quaint and barbaric type of jewel rather than that in modern setting, has a wonderful collection of lace, acquiring many rare specimens when on her travels, both at home and abroad. Lady Waterford, too, owns a large collection of lace. 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